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Lake Texoma, Cooke and Grayson Counties, Texas; Bryan, Johnson, Love, and Marshall Counties, Oklahoma

National Eutrophication Survey, Corvallis, Oreg

Prepared for

Corvallis Environmental Research Lab, Oreg

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL EUTROPHICATION SURVEY

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CORVALLIS ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY - CORVALLIS, OREGON
and
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & SUPPORT LABORATORY - LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE

REPORT

ON

LAKE TEXOMA

COOKE AND GRAYSON COUNTIES, TEXAS;

BRYAN, JOHNSTON, LOVE, AND

MARSHALL COUNTIES, OKLAHOMA

EPA REGION VI

WORKING PAPER NO. 663

WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE

TEXAS WATER QUALITY BOARD,

THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL,

THE TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD, AND THE OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD

MARCH, 1977

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16. ABSTRACT

Annual total phosphorus and total nitrogen loadings to the lake were estimated and subdivided according to either point or non-point source origin. An assessment of the lake's trophic condition and limiting nutrient is also provided. All data collected by the U.S.E.P.A. National Eutrophication Survey during the one year study of the lake and its tributaries are included in the report.

17. KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

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FOREWORD

The National Eutrophication Survey was initiated in 1972 in response to an Administration commitment to investigate the nation-wide threat of accelerated eutrophication to freshwater lakes and reservoirs.

OBJECTIVES

The Survey was designed to develop, in conjunction with state environmental agencies, information on nutrient sources, concentrations, and impact on selected freshwater lakes as a basis for formulating comprehensive and coordinated national, regional, and state management practices relating to point-source discharge reduction and non-point source pollution abatement in lake watersheds.

ANALYTIC APPROACH

The mathematical and statistical procedures selected for the Survey's eutrophication analysis are based on related concepts that:

a. A generalized representation or model relating sources, concentrations, and impacts can be constructed.

b. By applying measurements of relevant parameters associated with lake degradation, the generalized model can be transformed into an operational representation of a lake, its drainage basin, and related nutrients.

c. With such a transformation, an assessment of the potential for eutrophication control can be made.

LAKE ANALYSIS

In this report, the first stage of evaluation of lake and watershed data collected from the study lake and its drainage basin is documented. The report is formatted to provide state environmental agencies with specific information for basin planning [§303(e)], water quality criteria/standards review [§303(c)], clean lakes [§314(a,b)], and water quality monitoring [§106 and §305(b)] activities mandated by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Beyond the single lake analysis, broader based correlations between nutrient concentrations (and loading) and trophic condition are being made to advance the rationale and data base for refinement of nutrient water quality criteria for the Nation's fresh water lakes. Likewise, multivariate evaluations for the relationships between land use, nutrient export, and trophic condition, by lake class or use, are being developed to assist in the formulation of planning guidelines and policies by EPA and to augment plans implementation by the states.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The staff of the National Eutrophication Survey (Office of Research & Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) expresses sincere appreciation to the Texas Water Quality Board and the Oklahoma Department of Pollution Control for professional involvement, to the Texas National Guard and the Oklahoma National Guard for conducting the tributary sampling phase of the Survey, and to those Texas and Oklahoma wastewater treatment plant operators who voluntarily provided effluent samples.

Hugh C. Yantis, Jr., Executive Director of the Texas Water Quality Board, and John B. Latchford, Jr., Director, and the staff of the Field Operations Division provided invaluable lake documentation and counsel during the Survey, reviewed the preliminary report with respect to the Texas portion of the drainage, and provided critiques most useful in the preparation of this Working Paper.

Dr. Denver Talley, Director, Oklahoma Department of Pollution Control; the staff of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board; and the staff of the Oklahoma State Department of Health provided information on the Oklahoma point sources and tributaries and reviewed the preliminary report with respect to the Oklahoma portion of the drainage.

Major General Thomas Bishop, the Adjutant General of Texas, and Project Officer Colonel William L. Seals, who directed the volunteer efforts of the Texas National Guardsmen; and Major General John Coffey, Jr., the Adjutant General of Oklahoma, and Project Officers Colonel Curtis W. Milligan and Major James O. Haney, Jr., who directed the volunteer efforts of the Oklahoma National Guardsmen; are also gratefully acknowledged for their assistance to the Survey.

NATIONAL EUTROPHICATION SURVEY

STUDY RESERVOIRS

State of Texas

NAME	COUNTY
Amistad	Val Verde
Bastrop	Bastrop
Belton	Bell, Coryell
Braunig	Bexar
Brownwood	Brown
Buchanan	Burnet, Llano
Caddo	Harrison, Marion, TX; Caddo Parish, LA
Calaveras	Bexar
Canyon	Comal
Colorado City	Mitchell
Corpus Christi	Jim Wells, Live Oak, San Patricio
Diversion	Archer, Baylor
Eagle Mountain	Tarrant, Wise
Fort Phantom Hill	Jones
Houston	Harris
Kemp	Baylor
Lake O'The Pines	Camp, Marion, Morris, Upshur
Lavon	Collin
Lewisville (Garza-Little Elm)	Denton
Livingston	Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity, Walker

Lyndon B. Johnson	Burnet, Llano
Medina	Bandera, Medina
Meredith	Hutchinson, Moore, Potter
O. C. Fisher (San Angelo)	Tom Green
Palestine	Anderson, Cherokee, Henderson, Smith
Possum Kingdom	Palo Pinto, Stephens, Young
Sam Rayburn	Angelina, Jasper Nacogdoches, Sabine, San Augustine
Somerville	Burleson, Lee, Washington
J. V. Spence	Coke
Stamford	Haskell
Stillhouse Hollow	Bell
Tawakoni	Hunt, Rains, Van Zandt
Texoma	Cooke, Grayson TX; Bryan, Johnston, Love, Marshall, OK
Travis	Burnet, Travis
Trinidad	Henderson
Twin Buttes	Tom Green
White River	Crosby
Whitney	Bosque, Hill
Wright Patman (Texarkana)	Bowie, Cass

LAKE ERIE

LAKE TEXOMA

STORET NO. 4834

I. CONCLUSIONS

A. Trophic Condition:

Survey data indicate that Lake Texoma is eutrophic; i.e., well supplied with nutrients and quite productive. Whether nutrient enrichment is beneficial or deleterious depends on the actual or potential effect on the uses of the lake. In this regard, no nuisance conditions are known to personnel of the Texas Water Quality Board and there is little or no impairment of the designated beneficial uses of this water body.

Lake Texoma ranked thirtieth in overall trophic quality when the 39 Texas reservoirs sampled in 1974 were compared using a combination of six water quality parameters*. Twenty-two of the reservoirs had less and two had the same median total phosphorus, 28 had less and two had the same median dissolved orthophosphorus, 24 had less and one had the same median inorganic nitrogen, 21 had less mean chlorophyll a, and 15 had greater mean Secchi disc transparency. Marked depression or depletion of dissolved oxygen with depth occurred at stations 1, 2, 3, and 5 in August.

Survey limnologists noted emergent vegetation at stations 5 and 6 in March; however, it is reported that macrophytes are not a problem (Moczygemba, 1974).

* See Appendix A.

B. Rate-Limiting Nutrient:

Due to significant nutrient losses in the samples during shipment from the field, the algal assay results are not representative of conditions in the lake at the time the samples were taken (03/09/74 and 10/31/74). The lake data indicate nitrogen limitation at all sampling stations and times, with the exception of station 2 in March and October.

C. Nutrient Controllability:

1. Point sources--During the sampling year, the listed point sources contributed only 2.6% of the total phosphorus load to Lake Texoma.

The present phosphorus loading of 4.10 g/m^2/year is six times that proposed by Vollenweider (Vollenweider and Dillon, 1974) as a eutrophic loading (see page 16). Phosphorus control at the listed point sources probably would not result in a significant improvement in the trophic condition of Lake Texoma. However, there are additional point sources which contribute phosphorus to the Red River and Washita River drainage basins further upstream, and it is possible that a significant portion of the phosphorus loads from these sources impacts the lake (see discussion below).

8. Non-point sources--Non-point sources contributed 97.7% of the total phosphorus input to Lake Texoma during the sampling year. The Red River contributed 69.7%, the Washita River contributed 26.3%, and four other gaged tributaries collectively contributed 0.7%. Ungaged tributaries and immediate drainage were estimated to have contributed 1.3%.

The phosphorus export rates of the Red River, the Washita River, and Hickory Creek were greater than the rates of the other gaged tributaries (see page 15). This may be indicative of additional point sources which are significant contributors to the Lake Texoma load, an underestimation of the listed point source loads, or particular land-use practices in the drainage. Further study is needed to determine the controllability of all phosphorus inputs to this lake.

II. LAKE AND DRAINAGE BASIN CHARACTERISTICS[†]

A. Morphometry[††]:

1. Surface area: 360.18 kilometers^2.
2. Mean depth: 5.7 meters.
3. Maximum depth: 28.7 meters.
4. Volume: 2,053.026 x 10^6 m^3.
5. Mean hydraulic retention time: 173 days (based on outflow).

B. Tributary and Outlet:
(See Appendix C for flow data)

1. Tributaries -

Name	Drainage area (km^2)*	Mean flow (m^3/sec)*
Red River	64,361.1	80.980
Hickory Creek	310.6	1.650
Washita River	18,907.0	46.140
Pennington Creek	245.3	1.230
Sandy Creek	67.0	0.340
Mineral Creek	64.7	0.373
Minor tributaries & immediate drainage -	3,196.6	18.080
Totals	37,140.3	147.693

2. Outlet -

Red River	37,600.6**	137.000**

C. Precipitation***:

1. Year of sampling: 117.0 centimeters.
2. Mean annual: 101.2 centimeters.

† Table of metric conversions--Appendix B.
†† Maczygemba, 1974.
* For limits of accuracy, see Working Paper No. 175, "...Survey Methods, 1973-1976".
** Includes area of lake; average discharge - 52 years record (Anonymous, 1976).
*** See Working Paper No. 175.

III. WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

Lake Texoma was sampled four times in 1974 by means of a pontoon-equipped Huey helicopter. Each time, samples for physical and chemical parameters were collected from one or more depths at seven stations on the lake (see map, page vi). During each visit, a single depth-integrated (4.6 m or near bottom to surface) sample was composited from the stations for phytoplankton identification and enumeration; and during the first and last visits, two 18.9-liter depth-integrated samples were composited for algal assays. Also each time, a depth-integrated sample was collected from each of the stations for chlorophyll *a* analysis. The maximum depths sampled were 28.0 meters at station 1, 24.4 meters at station 2, 21.3 meters at station 3, 4.6 meters at station 4, 16.8 meters at station 5, 6.1 meters at station 6, and 3.0 meters at station 7.

The sampling results are presented in full in Appendix 5 and are summarized in the following table (the August nutrient samples were not preserved properly and were not analyzed).

A SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR TEN0PA LAKE
DISTRICT CASE AREA

1ST SAMPLING (3Y 9/76)

7 SITES

PARAMETER	RANGE	MEAN	MEDIAN
TEMP (C)	10.0 - 18.0	13.7	12.0
DISS OXY (MG/L)	7.0 - 10.0	9.6	9.8
CNDCTVY (MCR/CM)	635. - 1951.	1038.	884.
PH (STAND UNITS)	7.0 - 8.5	8.2	8.2
TOT ALK (MG/L)	224. - 268.	251.	238.
TOT P (MG/L)	0.010 - 0.105	0.037	0.025
ORTHO P (MG/L)	0.006 - 0.064	0.021	0.013
NO2+NO3 (MG/L)	0.038 - 0.146	0.075	0.075
AMMONIA (MG/L)	0.020 - 0.110	0.034	0.030
KJEL N (MG/L)	0.460 - 0.780	0.554	0.560
INORG N (MG/L)	0.060 - 0.220	0.111	0.105
TOTAL N (MG/L)	0.438 - 0.750	0.542	0.545
CHLOPHYL A (UG/L)	1.* - 6.1	4.2	3.7
SECCHI (METERS)	8.5 - 2.4	1.4	1.3

2ND SAMPLING (9/23/76)

7 SITES

RANGE	MEAN	MEDIAN
18.3 - 25.0	1.10	23.1
2.0 - 1.*	8.0	9.0
194. - 2726.	1384.	2140.
7.7 - 8.4	8.1	8.1
115. - 355.	246.	238.
0.017 - 0.254	0.067	0.051
0.024 - 0.087	0.033	0.035
0.080 - 0.440	0.177	0.140
0.040 - 0.170	0.092	0.080
0.384 - 1.480	0.512	0.480
0.178 - 0.595	0.304	0.260
0.588 - 1.440	0.780	0.438
1.4 - 9.0	4.0	3.3
0.2 - 1.0	1.0	1.2

3RD SAMPLING (10/ 5/76)

7 SITES

RANGE	MEAN	MEDIAN
21.7 - 25.0	23.3	24.0
8.5 - 7.2	4.3	4.0
1135. - 2580.	1726.	1620.
7.6 - 8.1	8.0	8.2
[redacted]		
[redacted]		
[redacted]		
[redacted]		
[redacted]		
[redacted]		
[redacted]		
33.0 - 53.0	39.3	38.1
0.3 - 2.7	1.0	1.7

[redacted]

B. Biological characteristics:

1. Phytoplankton

Sampling Date	Dominant Genera	Algal Units per ml
03/09/74	1. Chroomonas sp.	2,270
	2. Flagellates	900
	3. Centric diatoms	643
	4. Ankistrodesmus sp.	514
	5. Cryptomonas sp.	257
	Other genera	214
	Total	4,798
05/17/74	1. Diplonels sp.	324
	2. Cryptomonas sp.	265
	3. Centric diatoms	236
	4. Scenedesmus sp.	177
	5. Coelastrum sp.	118
	Other genera	794
	Total	1,914
08/09/74	1. Oscillatoria sp.	3,486
	2. Raphidiopsis sp.	1,943
	3. Nitzschia sp.	1,229
	4. Lyngbya sp.	991
	5. Centric diatoms	397
	Other genera	1,349
	Total	9,795
10/31/74	1. Oscillatoria sp.	2,662
	2. Dactylococcopsis sp.	355
	3. Nitzschia sp.	310
	4. Cyclotella sp.	266
	5. Chlamydomonas sp.	222
	Other genera	710
	Total	4,525

B. Chlorophyll a -

Sampling Date	Station Number	Chlorophyll a (ug/l)
03/09/74	1	1.1
	2	2.2
	3	3.7
	4	5.8
	5	2.3
	6	5.1
	7	9.1
05/17/74	1	1.8
	2	5.5
	3	6.0
	4	4.6
	5	5.0
	6	5.9
	7	6.3
08/09/74	1	11.0
	2	16.5
	3	11.8
	4	29.6
	5	10.1
	6	29.6
	7	53.8
10/31/74	1	9.4
	2	11.9
	3	12.7
	4	25.0
	5	10.1
	6	26.2
	7	-

C. Limiting Nutrient Study:

Due to significant nutrient losses in the samples during shipment from the field to the laboratory, the algal assay

results are not representative of conditions in the lake at the times the samples were taken (03/09/74 and 10/31/74). The lake data indicate the lake was nitrogen limited at most sampling stations and times; i.e., the mean inorganic nitrogen/orthophosphorus ratios were 13/1 or less, and nitrogen limitation would be expected. However, at station 2, the mean N/P ratios were 16/1 and 14/1 in March and October, respectively, and phosphorus limitation would be expected there at those times.

Nitrogen limitation, as indicated by in-lake nitrogen to phosphorus ratios, does not necessarily mean that the trophic condition of the lake can be improved by controlling nitrogen inputs. In many cases, the apparent condition of nitrogen limitation results from excessive phosphorus input from point sources and is often accompanied by a corresponding increase in primary production. In such cases, the reversal of the enriched condition depends upon phosphorus control, not nitrogen control.

IV. NUTRIENT LOADINGS
(See Appendix E for data)

For the determination of nutrient loadings, the Texas National Guard collected monthly near-surface grab samples from each of the tributary sites indicated on the map (page vi), except for the months of April and May when two samples were collected. Sampling was begun in September, 1974, and was completed in October, 1975.

Through an interagency agreement, stream flow estimates for the year of sampling and a "normalized" or average year were provided by the Texas District Office of the U.S. Geological Survey for the tributary sites nearest the lake.

In this report, nutrient loads for sampled tributaries (except Mineral Creek) were calculated using mean annual concentrations and mean annual flows. Nutrient loads shown are those measured minus point-source loads, if any.

The nutrient loads measured at the Whitesboro wastewater treatment plant exceeded the loads measured in Mineral Creek at station K-1, and the background loads for this stream and the unsampled "minor tributaries and immediate" ("ZZ" of U.S.G.S.) were estimated using the mean concentrations at stations F-1 and J-1 and the mean annual Mineral Creek and ZZ flows.

The operators of the Camp Rocky Point, Dennison Airport, Saddler, and Whitesboro, Texas, and Madill, Oklahoma wastewater treatment plants provided monthly effluent samples and corresponding flow data. The

operators of the 12 other listed wastewater treatment plants did not participate; nutrient loads from these sources were estimated at 1.134 kg P and 3.401 kg N/capita/year, and flows were estimated at 0.3785 m^3/capita/day.

A. Waste Sources:

1. Known municipal* -

Name	Pop. Served	Treatment	Mean Flow (m^3/d)	Receiving Water
Camp Rocky Point, TX	140	tr. filter	5.2	Lake Texoma
Dennison, TX, Airport plant	500	act. sludge	469.0	Unnamed tributary to Lake Texoma
Saddler, TX	365	oxid. ditch	138.0	Lake Texoma
Whitesboro, TX	3,000	act. sludge	823.8	Lake Texoma
Marietta, OK	2,000	tr. filter	757.0	Bills Creek
Ardmore, OK				
Eastside plant	7,500	tr. filter	7,838.8	Anadarko Creek
NE plant	3,500	tr. filter	1,324.8	Sand Creek
SW plant	1,750	tr. filter	662.4	Hickory Creek
W plant	6,200	tr. filter	2,346.7	Hickory Creek
Kingston, OK	500	stab. pond	189.3	Caney Creek
Tishomingo, OK	1,400	Imhoff tank	529.9	Pennington Creek
Dougherty, OK	235	stab. pond	88.9	Rock Creek
Davis, OK	1,700	tr. filter	643.5	Washita River
Wilson, OK	1,300	stab. pond	492.1	Walnut Creek
Healdton, OK	2,000	tr. filter	757.0	Whiskey Creek
Madill, OK	3,000	tr. filter	575.9	Glasses Creek
Oakland, OK	325	stab. pond	123.0	Glasses Creek

2. Industrial - Unknown

* Anonymous, 1971; treatment plant questionnaires.

B. Annual Total Phosphorus Loading - Average Year:

1. Inputs -

Source	kg P/ yr	% of total
a. Tributaries (non-point load) -		
Red River	1,030,820	69.7
Hickory Creek	8,190	0.6
Washita River	373,955	25.3
Pennington Creek	735	0.1
Sandy Creek	485	<0.1
Mineral Creek	390	<0.1
b. Minor tributaries & immediate drainage (non-point load) -	18,815	1.3
c. Known municipal STP's -		
Camp Rocky Point, TX	5	<0.1
Dennison, TX, Airport plant	650	<0.1
Saddler, TX	150	<0.1
Whitesboro, TX	3,185	0.2
Marietta, OK	2,270	0.2
Ardmore, OK		
Eastside plant	8,505	0.6
NE plant	3,970	0.3
SW plant	1,085	0.1
W plant	7,030	0.5
Kingston, OK	565	<0.1
Tishomingo, OK	1,590	0.1
Dougherty, OK	265	<0.1
Davis, OK	1,930	0.1
Wilson, OK	1,475	0.1
Healdton, OK	2,270	0.2
Madill, OK	2,280	0.2
Oakland, OK	370	<0.1
d. Septic tanks* -	225	<0.1
e. Industrial - Unknown	?	-
f. Direct precipitation** -	6,305	0.4
Total	1,478,415	100.0

* Estimate based on two parks, three camps, and 766 lakeshore dwellings; see Working Paper No. 175.
** See Working Paper No. 175.

	kg P/ yr
2. Outputs -	
Lake outlet - Red River	591,900

3. Net annual P accumulation - 886,515 kg.

C. Annual Total Nitrogen Loading - Average Year:

1. Inputs -

Source	kg N/ yr	% of total
a. Tributaries (non-point load) -		
Red River	6,200,445	56.4
Hickory Creek	84,950	0.8
Washita River	3,604,675	32.8
Pennington Creek	32,930	0.3
Sandy Creek	10,690	0.1
Mineral Creek	10,915	0.1
b. Minor tributaries & immediate drainage (non-point load) -	529,120	4.8
c. Known municipal STP's -		
Camp Rocky Point, TX	30	<0.1
Dennison, TX, Airport plant	2,470	<0.1
Saddler, TX	290	<0.1
Whitesboro, TX	7,135	0.1
Marietta, OK	6,800	0.1
Ardmore, OK		
Eastside	25,510	0.2
NE plant	11,905	0.1
SW plant	8,950	0.1
W plant	21,085	0.2
Kingston, OK	1,700	<0.1
Tishomingo, OK	4,760	<0.1
Dougherty, OK	800	<0.1
Davis, OK	9,780	0.1
Wilson, OK	4,420	<0.1
Healdton, OK	6,800	0.1
Madill, OK	5,705	0.1
Oakland, OK	1,105	<0.1

Source	kg N/yr	% of total
d. Septic tanks* -	8,445	0.1
e. Industrial - Unknown	?	-
f. Direct precipitation** -	388,850	3.5
Total	10,983,115	100.0

2. Outputs -

Lake outlet - Red River 6,143,655

3. Net annual N accumulation - 4,839,460 kg.

D. Non-point Nutrient Export by Subdrainage Area:

Tributary	kg P/km²/yr	kg N/km²/yr
Red River	16	96
Hickory Creek	26	267
Washita River	20	191
Pennington Creek	3	134
Sandy Creek	9	188

E. Mean Nutrient Concentrations in Ungaged Streams:

Tributary	Mean Total P Conc. (mg/l)	Mean Total N Conc. (mg/l)
Mill Creek	0.037	0.709
Brushy Creek	0.041	0.986
Oil Creek	0.040	1.714

* Estimate based on two parks, three camps, and 766 lakeshore dwellings; see Working Paper No. 175.
** See Working Paper No. 175.

F. Yearly Loads:

In the following table, the existing phosphorus loadings are compared to those proposed by Vollenweider (Vollenweider and Dillon, 1974). Essentially, his "dangerous" loading is one at which the receiving water would become eutrophic or remain eutrophic; his "permissible" loading is that which would result in the receiving water remaining oligotrophic or becoming oligotrophic if morphometry permitted. A mesotrophic loading would be considered one between "dangerous" and "permissible".

Note that Vollenweider's model may not be applicable to water bodies with short hydraulic retention times.

	Total Phosphorus		Total Nitrogen	
	Total	Accumulated	Total	Accumulated
grams/m^2/yr	4.10	2.46	30.5	13.4

Vollenweider phosphorus loadings (g/m^2/yr) based on mean depth and mean hydraulic retention time of Lake Texoma:

"Dangerous" (eutrophic loading)	0.66
"Permissible" (oligotrophic loading)	0.34

V. LITERATURE REVIEWED

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VI. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LAKE RANKINGS

LAKES RANKED BY INDEX NO.

RANK	LAKE CODE	LAKE NAME	INDEX NO
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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LAKE CODE	LAKE NAME	[illegible] TOTAL *	[illegible] [illegible] *	[illegible] [illegible] SEC	[illegible] CALIFA	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] *
[illegible]	[illegible] LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[redacted] NUMBER OF LAKES WITH HIGHER VALUES [redacted] NUMBER OF LAKES WITH HIGHER VALUES

LAKE CODE	LAKE NAME	[redacted] TOTAL P	[redacted] INORG N	[redacted] SIO2	[redacted] CHLPA	[illegible] SD	[redacted] COLOR	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted] LAKE	29 (11)	55 (21)	24 (9)	3 (1)	67 (25)	38 (14)	264
[redacted]	[redacted] LAKE	18 (7)	97 (37)	5 (2)	18 (7)	62 (23)	39 (14)	259
[redacted]	[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]	89 (33)	37 (14)	67 (25)	92 (35)	17 (6)	51 (19)	372
[redacted]	[redacted] LAKE	32 (12)	78 (29)	37 (14)	21 (8)	63 (24)	38 (14)	270
[redacted]	[redacted] LAKE	11 (4)	51 (19)	13 (5)	16 (6)	72 (27)	13 (5)	176
[redacted]	[redacted] LAKE	39 (14)	24 (13)	61 (23)	46 (17)	17 (6)	25 (7)	217
[redacted]	[redacted] LAKE	28 (10)	21 (7)	92 (35)	92 (33)	17 (6)	84 (32)	284
[redacted]	[redacted]	8 (3)	91 (33)	11 (4)	5 (2)	92 (35)	6 (2)	344
[redacted]	[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]	59 (22)	21 (7)	58 (22)	91 (23)	44 (17)	63 (23)	311
[redacted]	[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]	84 (32)	91 (33)	76 (29)	68 (26)	17 (6)	62 (23)	348
[redacted]	[redacted] LAKE	63 (24)	51 (19)	76 (30)	71 (27)	17 (6)	76 (29)	357

APPENDIX B

CONVERSION FACTORS

CONVERSION FACTORS

Hectares x 2.471 = acres

Kilometers x 0.6214 = miles

Meters x 3.281 = feet

Cubic meters x 8.107×10^{-4} = acre/feet

Square kilometers x 0.3861 = square miles

Cubic meters/sec x 35.315 = cubic feet/sec

Centimeters x 0.3937 = inches

Kilograms x 2.205 = pounds

Kilograms/square kilometer x 5.711 = lbs/square mile

APPENDIX C

TRIBUTARY FLOW DATA

APPENDIX D

PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL DATA

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DATE	TIME	DEPTH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	5.5	
	[illegible]		[illegible]		
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APPENDIX I

TRIBUTARY AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT DATA

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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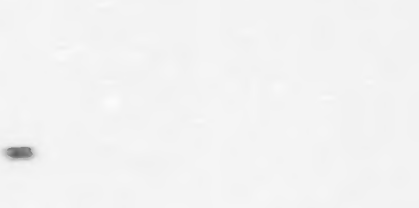

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